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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,215.

號二十廿月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

午戊次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE THE CHIEFS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,387.

1—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,800
II—Fire Funds \$2,437,800
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,580
Sinking Fund Account \$23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches \$2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department \$237,238
Other Receipts \$75,840
\$5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

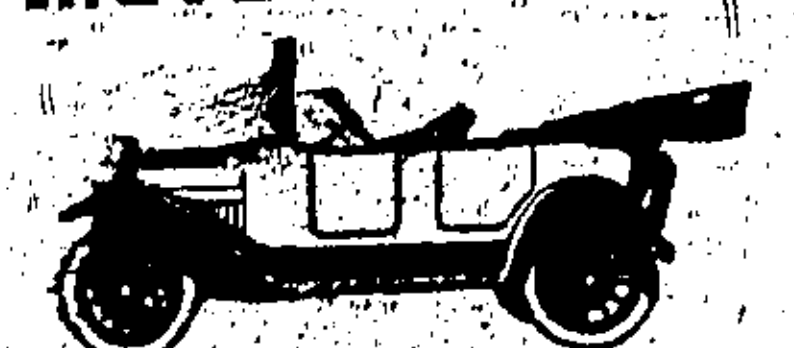
SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALBERTA BUILDING,
Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire and

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at reasonable Price.

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Central.

TANG YUK DISTRICT, successor of

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14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

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KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
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STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

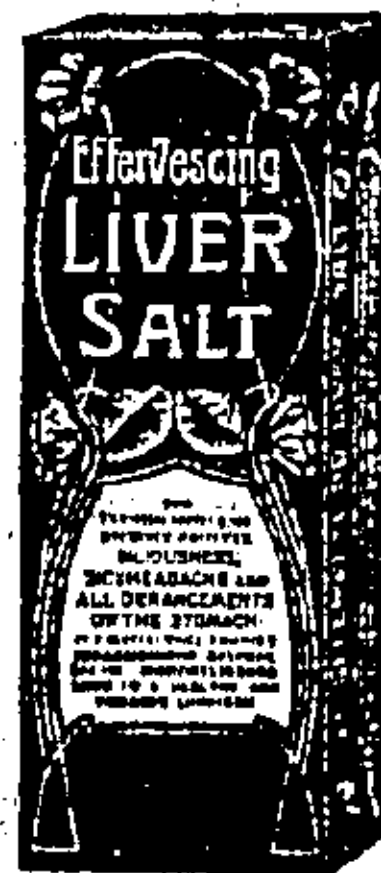
Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings.—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. T. & S. Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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A SAFE AND GENTLE APERIENT
making a Pleasant, Cooling and
Refreshing Drink.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 18.

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AND
GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
business, noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.

Outside under European Supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER,
Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT"

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Telephone Address "CARLTON" MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:—
—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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YEE SANG FAT CO.

Fine Gauze Underwear

Price \$1.25 each and up

Also

WELL-KNOWN

B. V. D. Underwear

Price \$1.00 each.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Tel. 1355. 34, Queen's Road Central.

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Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$15 PER ANNUM, DELIVERED FOR YOU.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

ENEMY RETREATS ACROSS THE MARNE.

VIOLENT FIGHTING CONTINUES.

GROWING ALLIED SUCCESS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

VERY BITTER FIGHTING.

ENEMY LOSES GOOD DEAL OF
GROUND.

London, July 20,
12.35 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at 2
o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th,
says:—

The night was relatively calm on
the Aisne and the Marne front, the
French resting on the line of their
new positions captured during the
day.

This morning the German reserves
were brought up in considerable
strength. Fighting is very bitter.
Over 10,000 prisoners were taken
yesterday and over 50 guns.
They move up the river towards Epervier
seems to have been definitely arrested.
He is fighting to-day between
Oeuilly and Mont Voisin on the
ground that he occupied on July
19th.

ENEMY REPULSED BY ALLIES.

London, July 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at 11
o'clock to-day, says:—
The Allies are repulsing the Ger-
mans on the southern bank of the
Marne and are approaching the banks
of the river.

GERMANS RETREATING
NORTHWARDS.

London, July 20,
7.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,
says:—
The Germans are re-crossing the
Marne and are retreating northwards.

ENEMY RETREAT ACROSS
THE MARNE.

CONTINUED PROGRESS BY THE
FRENCH.

FRENCH & AMERICANS CAPTURE
MORE POSITIONS.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

London, July 20,
4.50 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—
Yesterday and during the night the
French and American troops con-
tinued to advance along the major
portion of the front between the line
of the Marne.

We reached Vierz and passed
Monloy Wood to the east of Villers
Holon and captured Neuilly St.
Front and Licy-sur-Oignon.

South of the Marne we drove back
the enemy between Fossey and
Oeuilly, and gained ground in the
direction of the Marne.

ENEMY USING HIS RESERVES.

London, July 20,
5.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
The battle continued most violent-
ly the entire day.

Between the Aisne and the Marne
the enemy counter-attacked with
large reserves, attempting to arrest
our advance, which, however, con-
tinued on most of the front.

On the left we maintained the
plateaux to the south-west of Soissons
and in the region of Chaulmieu.

In the centre we passed over by
three kilometres certain points of
the line Vaux-Castille-Villers-Holon-
Noroy-sur-Ouere.

On the right we conquered, after
severe fighting, the plateau to the
north-west of Monnes Sill and north
of Courchamps, we advanced beyond
Tortoy.

So far over 17,000 prisoners have
been counted, including two Colonels
and their staffs.

Three hundred and sixty guns have
been captured, including a battery
of eight inchers.

Our aviators, on the 19th, in con-
junction with the British squadrons
were very active on the whole battle-
field. The French brought down or
disabled 20 machines and set on fire
two balloons. The British destroyed
seven machines.

Our bombers continued their at-
tack on the Marne crossings and
demolished a foot bridge. They
machine-gunned, bombed and dis-
persed concentrations of troops at
Oulchy, the Vaux Ravine, Fere-en-
Tardenois and Oeuilly.

Projectiles were showered on
stations in the rear, causing fire
and explosions.

Twenty-two tons of bombs were
dropped during the day and 21 tons
during the night. The British dropped
24 tons.

BRITISH FORCES ALSO
ENGAGED.

OVER 20,000 PRISONERS AND
400 GUNS.

London, July 20.

A French communiqué states:—
As a result of our victorious
counter-offensive it was soon appar-
ent that the Germans, violently
attacked on their right flank and
south of the Marne, were compelled
to retreat and re-cross the river.

We hold the whole of the south
bank. The French and Americans
between the Aisne and the Marne
continue to progress and have driven
back the enemy, who is resisting
stubbornly.

We reached Ploisy and Parcyigny
and have passed St. Remy Blanzay
and Rozet St. Albin. Farther south
we hold the general line of the Prie
Plateau.

North-east of Courchamps violent
fighting is in progress.

Between the Marne and Rheims
French and British troops are attack-
ing vigorously. They encountered
large forces. Notwithstanding the
desperate enemy resistance, we gained
ground in Courban wood, the
Ardre Valley and towards Ste.
Upvaise.

The number of prisoners since the
16th exceeds 20,000. Over 400 guns
have been captured.

Our aviators are re-doubling their
efforts, and have multiplied their
raids. During the day and night of
the 19th they fiercely fought enemy
forces. The French and British
bombing squadrons are making the
Marne crossings their chief objective
and have ceaselessly hampered some
points and completely stopped enemy
supplies, thus proving an important
factor in the enemy retreat. They
machine-gunned and bombed con-
centrations of the enemy preparing
for a counter-attack and also bombed
his columns and convoys. They in-
flicted heavy losses. Twenty-four
tons of projectiles were dropped dur-
ing the day and 24 tons by night on
the Marne and the rear of the battle-
field. Several fires and explosions
were observed on the Marne. Simul-
taneously infantry aeroplanes marked
the advance of our troops and tanks
between the Aisne and the Marne.

The reported arrival of enemy
reserves and participated directly in
the battle, by machine-gunning the
batteries. Twenty-six German aero-
planes were brought down or dis-
abled in numerous fights by French
and British pilots. Four balloons
were set on fire. Everywhere Ger-
man aviation is inferior.

Continued on Page 81

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 589

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 589

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with thickened or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.
Telegraphic Address:
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24a Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2687.
We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. [387]

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: Kins' Buildings,
HONGKONG.

STAMPS!

GRACA & CO.

DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., &c.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
(HONGKONG, CHINA.)

INTIMATIONS

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN AN INVESTMENT which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum.

Write for full particulars to:
AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, LTD.
(Capital £400,000 fully subscribed).
38 New Broad Street,
London, E.C.4, England.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East.
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames Lenses and Protection glasses.

"REGAL" RECORDS

7312 (Another Little Drink
If you were the only Girl.
7302 (A Broken Doll
Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary.
7174 (They didn't believe me
They had to swim back to the Shore.
7301 (A Perfect Day
(Somewhere a Voice).
6945 (The Syncope Walk
(The Minstrel Parade).

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1333.

ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents:
MIYOSHI BUSHAN KAISHA
Telephone 290 & 155

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Stomachic Disorders, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Troubles, Skin Diseases, etc.
BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6, 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 19/6, 20/6, 21/6, 22/6, 23/6, 24/6, 25/6, 26/6, 27/6, 28/6, 29/6, 30/6, 31/6, 32/6, 33/6, 34/6, 35/6, 36/6, 37/6, 38/6, 39/6, 40/6, 41/6, 42/6, 43/6, 44/6, 45/6, 46/6, 47/6, 48/6, 49/6, 50/6, 51/6, 52/6, 53/6, 54/6, 55/6, 56/6, 57/6, 58/6, 59/6, 60/6, 61/6, 62/6, 63/6, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/6, 68/6, 69/6, 70/6, 71/6, 72/6, 73/6, 74/6, 75/6, 76/6, 77/6, 78/6, 79/6, 80/6, 81/6, 82/6, 83/6, 84/6, 85/6, 86/6, 87/6, 88/6, 89/6, 90/6, 91/6, 92/6, 93/6, 94/6, 95/6, 96/6, 97/6, 98/6, 99/6, 100/6.

WILLS' "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH.)



PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Navy Cut
for the
Pipe.



SOLD IN
PACKETS OF
10 & 20
AND IN
TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES.

SOLD IN
THREE STRENGTHS.
MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

DUKE OF ATHOLL'S GIFT TO THE NATION.

We have ascertained, says the Glasgow Herald, of May 16, that the Duke of Atholl is prepared to hand over Dunkeld Cathedral to national custody, but before definite arrangements can be made his Grace is obliged to examine the legal position and how far it may be possible to utilise the Cathedral for the necessities of the Church of Scotland. It will be recalled that in accepting the custody of Dryburgh Abbey on behalf of the nation the Duke stated that he knew of a cathedral considerably further north in regard to which informal negotiations were opened some time ago, and would have been concluded ere this had it not been for pressure of work caused by the war. The public will learn with peculiar interest and gratification that the cathedral to which he referred is the venerable edifice which is one of the most interesting historic features on his Grace's property at Dunkeld. This is the third gift of a similar kind that has been made by Scottish noblemen within the past few months. Dryburgh Abbey on Tuesday passed into the custody of the nation through the munificence of Lord Glenconner: a few days ago the Duke of Buccleuch indicated his intention of presenting Melrose Abbey, another historic shrine; and now the Duke of Atholl, with characteristic generosity and patriotism, expresses his intention of adding Dunkeld Cathedral to these national possessions.

A historic edifice.
The Cathedral of Dunkeld is one of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland, and although in common with many other structures it suffered damage from the misplaced zeal of the Reformers, its main outlines have been sufficiently preserved to evoke the admiration of archaeologists and architects. The Cathedral (whose patron saint is Columba) was begun in the thirteenth century, and was completed in 1468. Its architectural features show a wonderful uniformity. The style is composite—Norman and Gothic. The pillars of the nave, which was seven bays in length, were massive circular shafts measuring 12 feet round. The windows in the body of the building which light the side aisles are particularly fine specimens of point of architecture, while the great western window is a very notable example of French Flamboyant style with remarkably intricate tracery. The present choir of the Cathedral was built in 1818 by Bishop Sinclair. Within its walls is the tomb of the Welfs of Badenoch (natural son of King Robert II. of Scotland), who died in 1304. By order of the Privy Council of Scotland in 1560 the Cathedral and choir were destroyed. The injunction was more than literally obeyed. Tradition affirms that the choir was destroyed by a lightning bolt, and that the choir was destroyed by a lightning bolt, and that the choir was destroyed by a lightning bolt.

restoration of the choir.
The restoration of the choir to its present form, completed in 1908, was due to the generosity of the late Sir Donald Currie of Garth, who for many years represented West Perthshire in Parliament. That work cleared away all traces of former restorations which interfered with the original plan, and gave the edifice a character more befitting the venerable pile forming the Cathedral. The large Gothic window in the east gable was thoroughly overhauled, and was filled with a beautiful stained glass group, the figures representing Fortitude, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Faith, Hope, Temperance, and Patience. The next row depicts the shepherds with their flocks, visited by the angels, and in the lower part is seen Saint Columba, addressing the people. Among some interesting discoveries made during the restoration was the tomb of Bishop Sinclair, which was found in a recess inside the north wall in a good state of preservation. The foundation of a monument to that bishop was also discovered. Although, as the Rev. Dr. Theodore Marshall said at the reopening of the choir on October 10, 1908, no ancient church can ever be restored to what it once was, the work that was accomplished through the generosity of Sir Donald Currie shows at least the choir of Dunkeld Cathedral in something like its pristine beauty. The satisfaction felt then that it had been restored in a manner worthy of its noble past will be deepened by the knowledge that the historic Cathedral is to pass into the keeping of the nation.

PEACE EMISSARY IN ENGLAND.
DUTCHMAN GIVEN AN ANSWER FOR KUEHLMANN.
The Central News (London) recently circulated the following:—Number 1, peace emissary, in the person of a Dutch financier, is already in this country, and Number 12, a neutral from another country, is believed to be on the way. The object of the visit of these gentlemen is well known to the authorities, and, indeed, Number 1 has been at no pains to hide it.
He obtained an interview with an Intelligence officer of high rank, and has endeavored to convey the impression to high State officials that Germany can never be driven out of France, and that the time is now ripe for a negotiated peace. The Intelligence officer at the close of a lengthy interview told the Dutchman that the Allies intended to win the war, if not by a military victory, by starving Germany of raw material.
"Go back and tell Kuehlmann," he said, "that the phrase 'peace by arrangement' is not to be found in the English dictionary, and soon the phrase 'raw material' will not be found in the German one."
Kuehlmann's peace offensive is to be conducted through two channels, first by utilizing the political idealists of neutral countries to stimulate idealism here, and secondly by the exercise of pressure by international financiers. The public are to be specially warned against any specious talk of the civil power in Germany, aided by a sweep of reasonableness on the part of the Allies, being able to overthrow German militarism. Talk of this kind is so much nonsense. The German civil power has been dead for a generation. It is no use talking to a corpse, because it won't answer.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
rich, red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

Makes blood—rich, red blood—
giving, brain, nourishing,
strength, replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds bone, brain & brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure; HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so. ORDINARY MILK is usually unfermented; HORLICK'S is safe and sweet to the taste. ORDINARY MILK often disagrees; HORLICK'S never does. ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly; HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely. ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it; HORLICK'S is always at hand. HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk. Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of
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AUTOMATIC CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
ALWICK	700	100	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
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No. 9 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
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No. 99 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10
No. 100 Dock, Kwun Tong	100	100	10	10

Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

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"KHEIKO" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 23rd July, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
One CABINET VICTROLA
With RECORDS.
In excellent condition.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1918. 606

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
An ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and
Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White
Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen
Dinner Services, Bath Sheets, Bath
Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 600

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,
CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
and Single Brass Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crickery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Plates Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room
Utensils, &c., &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Table Screen, Eight Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures,
Kinkoson and Brass Vases, &c., &c.,
Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets
new and second-hand.

Also
"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER,
1 PIANO, The Robinson Piano Co.,
(good condition).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 631

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 23rd July, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
One set LAWN BOWLS (complete)
One Post-card size CAMERA by
Butcher and Sons, with plate holders.
One Lady's, one Gent's BICYCLE,
British make (new) and two Electric
CEILING FANS.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 16, 1918. 607

ANEMIA MEANS THIN BLOOD.

Correct it in the Early Stages.

In no disease is delay or neglect more dangerous than in anemia, or poverty of the blood. It is common in young girls, and in persons who are overworked or run down by the heat. Anemia makes its approach in a stealthy manner that it is often well developed before its presence is recognized, and yet pale lips and cheeks, dark lines round the eyes, and a feeling of exhaustion on rising in the morning or after any light exertion, should give a clear warning to victims.

But taken in time there is a specific, a tonic medicine, which increases the number of red blood corpuscles, thus enabling the blood to carry the life-giving oxygen to all the tissues of the body. Dr. Williams' pink pills have had unbounded success in the treatment of this stubborn disease because of this wonderful property. The correction of anemic conditions by Dr. Williams' pink pills is as certain as anything in medical science.

If you are suffering from impoverished blood, you cannot afford to wait another day before getting Dr. Williams' pink pills a thorough trial. Go to any druggist and obtain a supply, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (48 for \$8) to the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95-Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE. A postcard request to the above address will bring you a free copy of a helpful Health Guide.

FOR SALE.

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steel built, Engines and Boiler in good condition—Capable of carrying 950 passengers and 540 tons cargo. Speed eleven knots. Price \$300,000 E.R. currency, prompt delivery.

Fuller particulars on application Address WING HING, C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong, June 22, 1918. 544

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, May 20.

THE WOMAN AT THE WINDOW.

The Boche is in Albert now, so one may boldly mention that place, regardless of the Censor, who for two or three years made it nameless. I went through the town a year ago, says Mr. Neil Munro, and saw a thing which impressed me with the poignancy of war more than scenes a thousand times more terrible. And it was merely the vision of a woman at a window. When I recall unforgettable sights in the Western Front, review in the mind's eye the ghastly succession of mutilated towns and villages, I invariably end with a memory evocative of a sense of pathos more profound than these—the lonely, hopeless, helpless figure of despair, that woman at a window.

To walk through the square in front of the Cathedral was like walking in a quarry; no part of the town but presented the most doleful scene of ruin. And in the main street no building was intact. It was in this street, a second story window of a frightfully smashed and charred tenement house, I saw the woman. She was neither young nor comely, nor in any way a figure to rouse romantic speculation,—just a plain, middle-aged, humbly-attired working woman, standing motionless at the window of a dwelling-house the greater part of whose front wall had been blown out by a shell explosion. Beyond her, within, was the debris of the walls and furnishings, and a ceiling that hung tattered like rags.

Doubtless it had been her home. She stood, a mute figure of tragedy and despair, and stared with abstracted eyes into the street. And there was no other living creature in any other house in all its length. She was the only civilian I saw that day in Albert; she looked grotesquely out of place; her situation, her appearance of dumb helplessness, her solitude, were inexpressible moving. Probably she had ventured back from Senlis or Millencourt, or some other unharmed village beyond the Ancre, to see for herself what her home looked like. And now she knew.

MELROSE ABBEY.

Melrose Abbey, which the Duke of Buccleuch has intimated his intention of presenting to the nation, nestles in the sheltered and cultivated valley of the Tweed, and is surrounded by gentle, pastoral hills. Its peaceful and sequestered situation, so beloved of the Cisterians, has kindled the fancy of many poets, of whom Sir Walter Scott is the most famous. Border blood was restless, and the Cheviots, but a poor barrier against invading hosts from England. The Abbey thus came to play a prominent part in the history of the troubled times of old, and it was often discovered that a warlike heart beat underneath the garb of a monk. It is told how on one occasion during the invasion of Edward II., the Douglas of that day and his hand were secreted in a neighbouring forest awaiting a chance of attacking the English, and it was a monk scout who gave Douglas the signal to rush out and beat back the advance guard of the enemy.

The monk of Melrose had their traders even before the Reformation. Envious, no doubt, of their sleek and portly appearance, "Galschies" wrote of them,—
"The monks of Melrose made guid kail,
On Friday when they fasted;
They wanted neither beef nor ale."

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION
"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Prices \$1.25 and 2.25.

AS LONG AS THEIR NEIGHBOURS LISTEN.

The Abbey contains many niches, in one of which is a statue of the Virgin holding the infant Jesus in her arms. Tradition relates that when "Stumpy" Thompson, the person employed to destroy the statues in 1849, struck at the Virgin, his first blow knocked off the head of the infant, which, in its fall, hit him on the arm and permanently disabled him. This incident, it is pressed, a superstitious generation that neither he nor any one else dared to resume the work of destruction. The miracle, as it was believed to be, was retailed at Rome, with the additional marvel that "Stumpy" was dragged ignominiously to his grave at a horse's heels.

A plausible explanation of this latter circumstance is that Thompson, died during a severe snowstorm, and that his coffin was dragged to the churchyard on a horse sledge. Large numbers of tourists visit Melrose annually, and not a few remember Scott's injunction.—
"If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aught,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight."
At night, with the moon softening sharp outlines and creating deep and mysterious shadows, the effect is weird and ghostlike. In such an atmosphere the mind can span with-out effort the stretch of centuries, and conjure up visions of scandalous monks moving silently to their midnight orisons, feeding a fainting out-cast, or admitting some punting fugitive from justice.

SCOTS BANKS IN WAR TIME.

The state of the Scots banks since the outbreak of war is reviewed in a new edition of Mr. A. W. Kerr's "History of Scottish Banking." He reminds us that in August 1914, as the result of the Mobilization, the obligations of the banks to pay in gold were temporarily suspended. But the "gangfroid" of the Scot was such that the crisis passed without the slightest panic or even uneasiness. Then the Scots' £1 note, compared with the English £5 note, triumphantly vindicated its long existence, and England paid it the flattery of imitation by the introduction of the Treasury £1 note. So far as we know, in the first anxious weeks of 1914, only one Scottish business concern, a great railway company, acted stupidly, and for a week or so refused to regard as legal tender or to accept Scottish £1 notes.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

There is, I am told (says the Scotsman) reason to believe that the Imperial authorities will agree to the proposal of the Australian Committee on which has been investigating the conditions in the South Pacific for a joint inquiry concerning the situation as it affects British interests in that part of the world. France and this country were on the point of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with reference to the future government of the New Hebrides when war broke out, and it is now understood that, if considered necessary, this will be carried out when hostilities end. Japan is also ambitious in the same direction. For several years she has been anxious to secure some of the islands as an outlet for her surplus population, and it is likely that an agreement suitable to all parties concerned will yet be reached. To-day she is in military occupation of some of the ex-German possessions, to which steamers are running from Kobe and Yokohama. There would appear to be no obstacle in the way for a friendly settlement of all the points at issue. One thing will not be tolerated, and that is further interference by Germany.

INFLUENCE OF THE ANTARCTIC CLIMATE.

Mr. Robert C. Mendenhall, who has been awarded the Keith prize by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, is an authority on the climate and meteorology of the Antarctic regions. For some years he has been in charge of the meteorological station in the South Orkneys which was founded by Dr. Wm. S. Bruce during the voyage of the Scotia, and has since been maintained by the Argentine Government. Mr. Mendenhall used to be a jeweller in Edinburgh, and began as an amateur to take meteorological records in his garden. He has gone very far, however, since those days. In the course of a lecture to the Scottish Meteorological Society, he said that from the results obtained on the expeditions of the last 20 years the meteorology of the Antarctic held a unique position by reason of its economic application. The rainfall of the middle latitudes of Argentina and Chile, the intensity of the Indian monsoon, the Nile flood, and indeed the general weather experienced all over the southern continents, were strongly influenced by previous weather and ice conditions in the vast waste of waters encircling the Antarctic Continent. In some years ice was abundant, and on other years there was little, so that the temperature, volume, and direction of the great ocean currents controlling the weather over the southern continents, and with an influence that extended even north of the line, varied greatly from one year to another.

THE TUN POSITION.

Whereas the London market for tin has been dominated for some months by the sensational advance in the East, a sharp break last week was initiated on this side (says the Scotsman). The price, quoted £17 per ton from the extreme high level of £380, and although the quotation in Singapore has also given way it is still above the London parity. The question is being asked whether London is once more to become the governing factor. Supplies here have increased considerably, the demand is being met more liberally, and more tin which had been held back is coming out. An interesting piece of news is the announcement of a resumption of shipments from Java to the United States against orders placed months ago, which should relieve the American position, and the shipping aspect is said to be more reassuring. Meanwhile the trade demand in this country has been affected by the severe restrictions on the use of tin. Provided there are no further serious losses, it is assumed that the price will be allowed to fall to a more reasonable figure. American imports this year have been larger than ever before, yet the scarcity there is intense. Efforts are being made to develop production in North Carolina and California.

TOWN TALK.

The latest details of the Oswald Road prove that our naval officers really possess names after all. There was an impression abroad that the Admiralty Censor had taken all their names away and given blanks in exchange.

The Huns, an inspiring neutral says, are making flour from trees. But how can they keep the pot boiling if they eat all the firewood?

The Glasgow belief that "We are the people" is to be changed, in view of the rapid advance of their city representatives in the higher ranks of the Government, to the more effective phrase, "Weir" it.

A Glasgow man tells a story against himself. Arriving in a small town in Wales and being somewhat thirsty, he entered an inn and asked for a refresher. The Welsh barmaid could not disentangle the accent and dismissed the Scot with the caustic remark, "You've had far too much already."

JOHNNIE WALKER—Still going strong—that's the slogan. It's been mine since 1820.

JOHNNIE WALKER "AVIATION" Label, 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents: General CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, Ltd., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Glasgow, Scotland.

INTIMATIONS

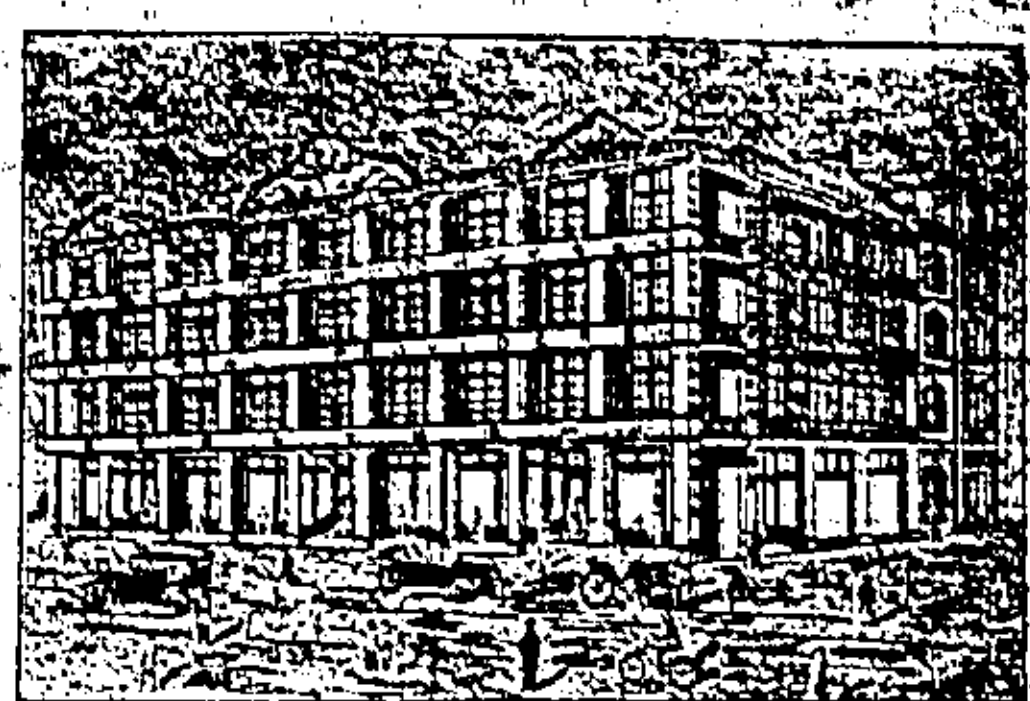
LIVER AIDS.

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS
Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from Waste Matter.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong
Address: DES VEAUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone Nos. 194 & 198

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

ALKALIES

JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 72% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 99.5% Ammonium Chloride.
No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 98.5% Ammonium Chloride.
ENGLISH SODA ASH 52% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 17% T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.
Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.
SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,
32, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shiphandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1118. 25, Wing Wai Street, Central.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 449.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

AMERICANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 20, 5.30 a.m.
An American communiqué states: Between the Aisne and the Marne we continue to progress.

THE GERMAN RETREAT ACROSS THE MARNE.

LONDON, July 20, 11.35 p.m.
The German retreat across the Marne is confirmed by a German communiqué, which laboriously explains that the object of the first crossing of the Marne was to divert the French forces. As this was achieved it was unnecessary to further hold the ground south of the river. Therefore, the troops were withdrawn to fulfil important tasks.

A GERMAN REPORT.

WITHDRAWAL ACROSS THE MARNE.

LONDON, July 21, 1.55 a.m.
A wireless German official report states:—
The enemy again attempted to breach the whole of our front from the Aisne to the Marne. Tanks early penetrated our foremost lines, but the first enemy thrust was defeated by noon on the heights south-westward of Soissons and westward of Hartennes, St. Nizier, and north-westward of Chateau Thierry.
Further attacks in the evening broke down.
We drove back the enemy, northward of Hartennes, beyond their original lines.
We withdrew unnoticed to the north bank of the Marne during the night.

THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.

ENEMY'S RESISTANCE AGAIN BROKEN.

LONDON, July 21, 9.50 a.m.
An American communiqué, issued yesterday, says:—
Between the Aisne and the Marne we again broke the enemy's resistance and continued to advance taking many additional prisoners.

AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, July 21.
General March, in his weekly statement, says the objective of the French and Americans between the Aisne and the Marne is the Soissons-Chateau Thierry railway, the control of which will impede the German retreat from south of the Marne.
General March believes the Germans prepared an offensive against the British northward of the French front simultaneously with the offensive of July 15th but for some reason it failed to materialize.
General March expresses the opinion that the fall of Soissons is imminent, and says the significance of the events in France is not that the Allies are holding the Germans or gaining ground, but are taking the offensive; which is of the greatest moral value.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SON KILLED.

WASHINGTON, July 21.
A German aviator has confirmed Quentin Roosevelt's death. President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy to Colonel Roosevelt.

BRITISH BOMB ZEPPELIN STATION AT TONBERG.

TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.
British airmen, daringly attacked a Zeppelin station at Tonberg at 4.30 on the morning of the 19th. An eye-witness saw three machines bomb the airships. Between 20 to 30 bombs were dropped, four of which hit a great hangar. The walls of the latter being constructed of stone and steel, were non-inflammable, but the inside was burnt out, and two Zeppelins were destroyed.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH LINE IN METELEN SECTOR PUSHED FORWARD.

A GAIN OF 4,000 YARDS.

LONDON, July 20, 2.25 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

As a result of our operations on the 19th our line in the Metelen sector was advanced on a front of about 4,000 yards and the village of Metelen with a group of buildings to the south-west is now held by the British.

On the extreme left this enemy offered considerable resistance. At other points our objectives were gained rapidly without difficulty. We took 425 prisoners.

The British carried out a successful night raid near Beaumont Hamel. Further north the British, after sharp fighting, pushed their line forward on a front of about a mile to the south of Suberme.
There was hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhoods of St. Venant and Ypres.

ENEMY PURSUED.

CAPTURES IN METELEN.

LONDON, July 21, 12.30 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Minor operations in the Hebuterne sector met with continued success. Our pressure compelled the enemy to withdraw from Resignol Wood between Hebuterne and Hucquoy. This important local feature is now in our possession.
We followed up the enemy, who suffered a number of casualties. The total captures in Metelen are 453 men, 10 trench-mortars and 50 machine-guns.

AERIAL EXPLOITS.

Aeroplanes on the 19th dropped 17 tons of bombs on hostile dumps, railway stations and aerodromes. Our aviators on one occasion dropped bombs on an aerodrome from a height of 100 to 500 feet. One pilot landed on an aerodrome and machine-gunned the hangars before rising.
We brought down ten aeroplanes and six balloons. Seven British machines are missing.
Our night-fliers, despite the weather, dropped 14 tons of bombs on railways between Metz and Valenciennes and on the stations of Cambrai, Lille and Sacrin. A direct hit was obtained on a train at Sacrin.

AIR-RAIDS ON GERMANY.

DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY WORKS.

LONDON, July 21.
The Air Ministry announce:—
Our squadrons on the night of the 19th bombed the chemical works and docks of Mannheim. A fire broke out in the Badische aniline works.
We also effectively bombed two aerodromes and bombed and machine-gunned trains and road transport. One of our machines did not return.
We attacked Offenbourg and Oberndorf on Saturday and hit an engine shed in the former place. Bombs were observed in factories and railways in the latter place.
Our formations were heavily attacked. We destroyed one and drove down two hostile machines. Three of our machines have not returned.

CO-OPERATION OF NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, July 20.
The Admiralty states:—
Aeroplanes, despatched from a detachment of the Grand Fleet operating off the Jutland Coast on the morning of the 19th carried out two attacks on Zeppelin sheds at Tonberg and Schleswig. All our machines but one reached their objective.
We scored direct hits on a large double shed, which was completely destroyed. Two other sheds were hit but owing to fierce anti-aircraft fire and the volume of smoke emitted from one it was impossible to observe whether the destruction was complete. The attacks were made at a height of 700 to 1,000 feet.
Four British aeroplanes did not return. Three of them landed in Danish territory. It is assumed that two Zeppelins were destroyed.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MT. STABEL.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 20.
An Italian official report states:—
Our detachments at Adamello captured Mount Stabel.

We completely re-occupied Cornolli-Cavento.
The enemy left many dead and numerous prisoners in our hands besides a large quantity of war material.

ENEMY ATTACK IN MACEDONIA.

ONLY A TEMPORARY SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 20.
An Italian official report states:—
The enemy attacked westward of Hill 1050, in Macedonia. We firmly held up the thrust and, counter-attacking, compelled the enemy to retire in disorder.

BULGARS HEAVILY DEFEATED.

LONDON, July 20.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—
The enemy in the Cerma bend attempted several raids on Italian positions but was brilliantly repulsed. The Bulgarians lost heavily.

THE "CARPATHIA" TORPEDOED.

ALL SAVED EXCEPT FIVE ENGINE-ROOM MEN.

LONDON, July 19.

The Cinard liner *Carpathia*, 13,000 tons, outward bound, was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on the 17th. The *Carpathia* was torpedoed three times.
All were saved except five engine-room men.
The survivors are being brought in.

AMERICAN CRUISER SUNK.

NO CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

American has announced that a cruiser has been sunk, without any loss of life.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

TOKYO DECIDES ON ACTION.

TOKYO, July 20.

It is reported that the Government has decided to intervene in Siberia. Necessary measures are being taken.

THE EX-TSAR.

REPORTED TO BE SHOT.

LONDON, July 20.

A wireless Russian official message states:—
The Central Executive Committee issues a message made public from the Ural Regional Council concerning the shooting of the ex-Czar. Ekaterinburg is being seriously threatened by the approach of Czech-Slovaks and simultaneously a Counter-Revolutionary conspiracy to wrest the ex-Czar from the Council's authority was discovered.
The Ural Regional Council, therefore, decided to shoot the ex-Czar Nicholas, which decision was carried out on July 16th.

SERIOUS FOOD TROUBLES IN AUSTRIA.

SCHOOL CHILDREN CALLOUSLY SHOT.

ZURICH, July 20.

Details of the brutal murder of five school children and six others at Pytsen on the June 21st have only now become known through an interpellation in the Reichstag.
It appears that a crowd of women and children who were watching the loading of a bread wagon for the Skoda works began to cry: "We are starving; we also want bread." Suddenly an infantry patrol appeared and, without an order to disperse or a single word of warning, fired a volley from behind into the crowd, killing five children between the ages 10 and 13, and severely wounding four men and two women. One man died.

CHOLERA IN MOSCOW AND PETROGRAD.

LONDON, July 20.

A Russian official wireless message mentions that there are 224 known cases and 78 suspected cases of cholera in Moscow and 150 cases in Petrograd.
Sums amounting to \$48,774 realised from the sale of German cargoes seized on the outbreak of war were pronounced "good and lawful prize" by the Peace Court.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

GENERAL ATTACK NOT REHEWED.

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at 11.30 last evening, says:—
The general attack was not renewed today, operations being of a local character with the balance of success with the French. It is expected the stabilisation of the line will be reached in a few days.

Today's operations were dictated by the position in which various German Commanders found themselves after yesterday's failure and hence the battle differs entirely from that of the second day of the March and May offensives when the Germans pursued their original plan most vigorously for several days before they were checked.
German guns east of Rheims today fired from their old positions, the enemy not finding it worth while to advance them.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK BY FRENCH AND AMERICANS.

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday evening, says:—
Combined French and American forces launched a heavy counter-attack in the morning between St. Agnan and Chapelle Mont Hodon. So far we have driven back the enemy for varying distances on the whole sector, capturing the villages of St. Agnan and Chapelle Mont Hodon, and Hill 223.
Comparatively large forces of Americans were engaged.
We increased the number of prisoners materially and the whole operation is progressing most satisfactorily.
The Germans fought most stubbornly, but were quite unable to withstand the Allied onslaught. The prisoners complain that the American artillery was too active and the troops fierce.

We inflicted extraordinary heavy casualties during the attack, which continues with increasing violence. It is ascertained that the enemy has largely used up his reserves since yesterday morning.
A small enemy local attack on the Americans west of Chateau Thierry was soon repulsed.

GERMAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 100,000.

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that von Einem's army is now definitely engaged on the German left and yesterday delivered five attempts between the valley of Suippe and Meuse, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses. The estimated German losses in the offensive, so far, are nearly 100,000.

FRENCH LOSSES LIGHT.

PARIS, July 16.

A semi-official message says:—
While the enemy losses are frightful, ours are quite light, especially east of Rheims. If it were allowed to state the figure it would be most reassuring.

Whereas in the previous offensive we had to send reinforcements from other parts of the front, this time those on the spot sufficed to sustain the shock. This is due to the constant influx of Americans every day reducing the disproportion of the forces.

THE COMMANDER OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

LONDON, July 20.

Correspondents in France mention the new French General De Gontaut as commanding the Southern Army in the present battle.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 19.

A wireless German official message states:—
The enemy renewed his attacks with great violence eastward of Villers Bretonneux. A great united enemy counter-attack against our whole front southward of the Marne broke down with very heavy losses. Our counter-attack threw the enemy out of small places south-eastward of Meuse, in which he had temporarily penetrated. We stormed the ridge southward of Poiry capturing the defenders and several guns.

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE COUNTER-STROKE.

LONDON, July 19.

The latest news is that the French are still on the outskirts of Soissons. In the north of the sector they captured 1,000 prisoners and 30 guns.
The enemy is being gradually grinding in the centre and south, where, however, signs of a great many German prisoners were taken. It is impossible yet to judge the full effect of the counter-stroke, but it is profoundly after the Champagne Rheims front.
The French are now concentrating important enemy roads and communications, along which the German reinforcements, munitions, etc., have to come to the Rheims salient.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S PREDICTION.

LONDON, July 20.

The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, at Cardiff, responding to the toast of the "Honorary Graduates" at the University of Wales dinner, yesterday evening, said that General Bock's attack was the beginning of the end of the war. If the Germans failed now they failed utterly. The great American Republic could not be beaten, nor would Great Britain, unless some creeping paralysis attacked the will of the people. We only needed to stand firm and not create conditions of peace which would provoke fresh aggressive wars. After two years' absence he found the spirit of the people of England better than it was in 1916. They understood more completely every day what the war meant spiritually and materially. Therefore, we were going on. It was a matter of life or death for the Dominions and for Australia.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL DAY.

BRITISH ARMY'S ADMIRATION.

LONDON, July 15.

The Press Bureau announces that Sir Douglas Haig has sent a message to President Poincaré on the occasion of the National Anniversary expressing, on behalf of the British Army in France, a feeling beyond admiration for the magnificent French Army. The Field-Marshal says:—
The rallying of free nations during the past year in the fight for civilization and the closer cohesion of the Allied military forces, afford assurance of victory. We look forward to the future with absolute confidence.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

ALLIED NEGOTIATIONS NOT CONCLUDED.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The Associated Press Correspondent at Washington states that negotiations continue between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan regarding the character of the aid to be given to Russia.
No agreement has been reached.

BRITISH LAND ON MURMAN COAST.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the British troops who landed on the Murman coast advanced and occupied Kem Station on the White Sea.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CAPTURE KAZAN.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.

The *Telegraph* announces that the Czech-Slovaks, despite a very heavy resistance by the Red Guards, have captured Kazan.

The *Telegraph* adds:—By the occupation of this important railway and waterway junction the Czech-Slovaks become masters of the Government of the Lower Volga.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS UTILISE TROTSKY'S TROOPS.

LONDON, July 15.

The German newspapers state in connection with the capture of Kazan by the Czech-Slovaks, that the latter are utilising Trotsky's mobilisation in the Ural, on the Volga and in West Siberia for their own purposes by forming from the recruits the so-called Black Guards, which are being used for strengthening the Czech-Slovak and other counter-revolutionary forces.

NEW GOVERNMENTS IN SIBERIA.

LONDON, July 15.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Harbin says that General Horvath's Government includes Cadets, Liberals and Socialists and all the prominent men of commercial, industrial and agricultural life in Siberia. General Horvath is the head of the Chinese Eastern Railway and his Government cannot be considered without the aid of the Black Guards, which are being used for strengthening the Czech-Slovak and other counter-revolutionary forces.

CHINA TO BUILD SHIPS FOR AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The American Shipping Board has given the Chinese Government, yard at Shanghai contracts for four cargo boats of 10,000 tons each. The yard has taken the option of building 20,000 more tons and 35,000 tons of steel will be shipped from America, but the engines and other fitting will be built in China.

THE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT ALLIED ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 15.

A wireless Austrian official message from Albania states:—
The enemy is gradually pressing forward, against our new line of resistance.

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HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME. TONIGHT. Showing 5th & 6th Episodes. THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE. Including—Gorgeous Graphics and Comics. WEDNESDAY 24th July. Screening Paramount Film 5 parts. PUBLIC OPINION.

SUNDAY'S CABLES

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

FINE ACHIEVEMENTS BY FRENCH AND AMERICANS.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN BY FRENCH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

A BRILLIANT FEAT.

SWIFT FRENCH ADVANCE.

ENEMY SITUATION EXTRA-ORDINARILY DIFFICULT.

London, July 19.

A continuation of the Havas review of the situation given in last night's *China Mail* says:—
The counter-offensive succeeded extremely well and the situation is regarded as extremely promising. The absence of artillery preparation rendered the action a complete surprise. The enemy artillery reaction was very weak whereas the French counter-battery work was most effective.

A noteworthy fact is that the French accomplished in great deal more than was achieved by the German drive on both sides of Rheims. The length of the front is practically the same, while the French advanced in six hours practically double the distance that the Germans covered in three days. So far as is at present known, the junction of the line from Soissons to Ouchy-le-Chateau, and also from Soissons towards Esmes, is under direct observation of fire from the new French position on the Crise Ravine. These two lines are the only ones by which the Germans in the Soissons-Rheims salient can be supplied, and if the French position can be maintained the German situation there will be extraordinarily difficult. Possibly, however, the Germans may have succeeded in otherwise linking up the lines.

The French counter-attack may be regarded as one of the most brilliant pieces of work in the war. They obtained most important strategic positions and the advance has ended the German offensive. Rheims is now considered comparatively safe.
The French reached all their first objectives. They lost some ground in local scuffling south of the Marne, but are still within effective range of the German bridges, though possibly they have lost direct observation.

The Allies regained ground further east in a good many sectors, especially west of Massiges.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A FRONT OF 45 KILOMETRES. OVER 20 VILLAGES RE-CAPTURED.

London, July 19.

A French communiqué states:—
After breaking the German offensive on the fronts in Champagne and Montagne-de-Rheims on the 15th, 16th and 17th, the French, in conjunction with American troops on the 18th, advanced an attack on the German positions between the Aisne and the Marne on a front of 45 kilometres.

Starting from the front of Ambleny, Longpont, Troennes and Bouresches, we considerably ad-

vanced into the enemy's line and reached the plateau commanding Soissons on the south-west and the region of Chaulmieu.

Violent fighting is going on between Villers-Heloux and Noyon-sur-Ouche.

The troops south of the Marne passed the general line of Marigny-St-Germeval-Hautecroix-Bellain.

Over 20 villages were re-captured and several thousands of prisoners and important booty taken.

There is nothing important to report elsewhere.

BRILLIANT WORK BY AVIATORS.

Aviators participated very brilliantly in the battle of the 16th and 17th. Bombing machines on the 16th ceaselessly attacked the Marne bridges. The Germans debouching on the northern and southern banks were machine-gunned and bombed. They lost heavily and were frequently scattered. The bridge thrown in front of Dormans was flooded with projectiles and collapsed, and convoys crossing were engulfed.

Twenty-one tons of explosives were dropped during the day and 14 tons at night on the enemy rear. There were explosions and fires, and much damage was observed.

There were numerous air fights. Twenty-nine German machines were brought down or disabled. Five balloons were set on fire. In spite of a gale and torrential showers on the 17th, good results were obtained. Twelve German machines and four balloons were brought down or destroyed. Six tons of explosives were employed in the attacks on the Marne crossings.

BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUES.

FRENCH RETAKE MONS-TOISIN.

London, July 19.

A French communiqué states:—
Between the Aisne and the Marne, overcoming the resistance of the enemy, who had brought up fresh reserves, we last evening advanced appreciably and took more prisoners. The battle continues bitterly.

West of Rheims we delivered lively attacks yesterday.

South of the Marne we have retaken Mons Toisin and have thrown back the enemy to the eastern outskirts of Oeuilly.

North of the river we progressed in Bois-du-Roi and Bois-du-Couton, between La Poterie and Poincy, and carried our lines a kilometre to the west of that point.

Further north the Italians carried the Arde mill and captured ground in the region of Bouilly.

We took over 400 prisoners and captured four guns and 80 machine-guns in these actions.

Between Montdidier, Noyon and Woivre, we took 100 prisoners in raids.

FRENCH CAPTURES.

16,000 PRISONERS AND 48 GUNS.

London, July 19.
7.55 p.m.

The French have captured 48 guns and 16,000 prisoners.

AMERICANS DEEPLY PENETRATE ENEMY LINES.

MANY PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN.

London, July 19.

An American communiqué states:—
American troops, co-operating with the French, between the Aisne and the Marne, penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns.

GERMANS CLAIM 20,000 PRISONERS.

London, July 20.

A wireless German official report states:—

Between the Aisne and the Marne the French penetrated by a surprise attack our front lines at isolated points and pressed us back.

We defeated French attacks to the south-west of Soissons, to Neuilly. Strong enemy partial attacks again our new lines on the whole front broke down.

Enemy attacks to the south-east of Marcilly and Roi Wood, astride Pourcey, failed.

We have taken 20,000 prisoners since July 15th.

LATER.

A wireless German official report states:—

A fresh French attempt to break through between the Aisne and the Marne failed.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS REPORTS.

THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE.

FIRST ALLIED OFFENSIVE SINCE MARCH.

London, July 19.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 7 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, says:—

The Germans were so completely surprised that officers were captured and able men taken, while cutting rye in the fields behind the first lines.

Heavy thunderstorms and violent rain last night enabled the "storm troops" to take up positions unobserved, and this may account for the enemy's lack of vigilance. Numerous prisoners were taken during the first hour.

The French advanced most dashing. A battalion crossed the river at Savieres waist deep, singing.

So far the operation may be judged to be a big diversion on the flank of the enemy salient between the Aisne and the Marne with a view to arresting his offensive towards Epernay, and Montagne de Rheims.

It is the first time since March 21st that the Allied Command has taken the initiative on such a scale, doubtless owing to the wearing down of the enemy and the arrival of the Americans.

LARGEST HAUL OF MEN SINCE MALMAISON BATTLE.

SITUATION NOT FREE FROM ANXIETY.

London, July 19.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 11 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, says:—

The importance of today's success has become hourly clearer. On the left wing our troops captured the high plateau overlooking Soissons from the south-west, and cut, or have under fire, the Soissons-Thierry highway, which is the main feeder of the enemy front on the Oisette-Thierry sector. Soissons-Villers Cotterets railway is also cut.

At several points infiltration movements were effected by cavalry riding

through gaps in the enemy's retreating line, establishing themselves in villages further ahead.

The haul of men and guns is the largest the Allies have made on any one day since the battle of Malmaison in October.

The cutting of the railway prevents effective co-operation by the Germans north and south of the Aisne. It is going to be a serious problem for the Germans to remain on this salient.

Another important factor is the Crown Prince's remaining reserves. They must be gradually absorbed in the adjustment of their line, which will be necessary if the French retain the gains.

However, the situation for the Allies is not free from anxiety. The Crown Prince Rupprecht still possesses formidable reserves, which cannot long remain inactive against the British.

It is now definitely ascertained that not more than 30 Divisions were used in the German offensive, 23 of which were drawn from the general reserve.

The Germans yesterday re-captured Prunay.

HUGE BOOTY BY AMERICANS.

WARM THANKS OF FRENCH COMMANDER.

London, July 19.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at 8.30 this evening, says:—

After passing this morning's third objective the Americans and French south of Soissons launched a second attack at noon which swept on so fast that cavalry was thrown in late in the afternoon. All the Headquarters staffs were to-night well inside the territory captured this morning.

The Americans south of Soissons up to noon had counted 2,400 prisoners. Fifty guns were captured and immense material, including a number of aeroplanes which the enemy were unable to remove. Many of the prisoners have not been counted.

The Americans north of Chateau Thierry captured more prisoners and an equal quantity of material. The attack progressed so far that the enemy in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry is in a risky position.

American troops are most elated. They received the very warm thanks of the French Commander.

The attack in the afternoon was even more dashing than that of the morning. Only here and there did badly frightened Germans attempt to stand, and the Americans rushed these with revolver, rifle and bayonet.

AMERICANS GO OVER WITH A YELL.

ENEMY EVERYWHERE COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at 6 in the evening on Thursday, says:—

Large numbers of American "storm troops" co-operated with the French in the powerful offensive this morning. Numerous Tanks participated. The Americans went over the top with a yell, without artillery preparation. The Germans totally raised their heels and there stubborn fighters were quickly vanquished by American bayonets. The enemy everywhere was completely surprised.

The attack was most successful in the region of Soissons where the final objectives were passed. The whole operation is at present more successful even than was expected. Many guns have been captured. They included eighteen from one town.

The whole of the German left flank is menaced. The enemy must bring up troops from the Marne front or leave them in danger. The Americans, trained to the last notch, behaved like veterans. Nothing stopped them. There was the closest co-operation between the artillery and infantry. Light and heavy guns were moved up and very actively engaged

with shells the enemy forces retreating or in reserve.

The Tanks did all that was expected of them, preceding and accompanying the infantry and clearing many places that escaped the artillery. Hastily organised enemy counter-attacks here and there were all broken up. Resistance was most stubborn east of Chaulmieu. Fighting is likely to become heavier as the German reserves arrive.

PARISIANS OVERJOYED.

LAST BOLT SHOT BY GERMANS.

London, July 19.

The news of the splendid counter-offensive has spread most rapidly.

The Parisians are overjoyed. The general opinion is that the Germans have shot their last bolt.

COMMANDER OF THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

London, July 19.

The Commander of the counter-offensive is General Mangin.

He fought with General Gouraud in several Colonial campaigns, and was responsible for the recapture of Domfront in 1916. It was he who arrested the German tide near Montdidier after the falling back of the British, while recently he commanded the big counter-attack at Belloy, which pulled up the enemy's thrust towards Compiègne.

GENERALISSIMO FOCH'S STRATEGY.

London, July 19.

The stroke with which Generalissimo Foch so swiftly transformed the battle position is welcomed by the newspapers as equally surprising and brilliant in its results. It is perhaps the most cheering to the Allies since 1914.

Even those most optimistic on Tuesday when the extent of the German defeat east of Rheims was known were hardly prepared for the dramatic speed with which Generalissimo Foch's strategy developed.

Experts compare it with the battle of the Ourcq in September, 1914 by which General Manoury prepared the way to the great victory on the Marne.

None of the previously brilliant episodes of the war have given such solid ground for confidence as this double operation of defence and attack. Nevertheless, a warning is uttered against over-sanguine anticipations.

It is pointed out that the enemy is certain to violently react against the menace to his whole position on the Marne, and Generalissimo Foch, now that he has reached the enemy communications, may be content to hold the territory won without attempting to push the advantage further.

NEWS RECEIVED WITH JOY AT NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.

The brokers on the Stock Exchange cheered the Allied success on the Western Front and prices rose.

The Mayor gave an order that the City Hall bells should ring for 15 minutes in the afternoon in celebration of the victorious Allied advance.

CHEERING IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, July 17.

The Assembly cheered the favourable news from France, and also the King

AMERICAN CO-OPERATION IN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

AS COMPLETE DIVISIONS AND BATTALIONS IN FRENCH DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, says the Americans co-operated with the French both as complete Divisions and battalions in French Divisions.

CONSIDERABLE GERMAN ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

RECRUITS AND AVIATORS BEING DISPATCHED.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.

There is considerable German activity in Flanders. A thousand young recruits and over 200 aviators have been sent to the front.

Much repaired war material is being transported to the south.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH CAPTURE METELEN.

GOOD WORK BY SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIANS.

London, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Scottish troops captured Metelen village, gaining all their objectives and taking over 300 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

Under cover of this operation the Australians advanced their line to a short distance southward of Metelen, taking over 80 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

We also captured a few prisoners in raids and patrol encounters in the Nieppe Forest sector.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

London, July 19.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders in the Villers Bretonneux and Marincourt sectors.

We successfully repelled in the neighbourhoods of Buequey, Willerval and Locre, securing prisoners.

THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE.

RAIDS ON GERMANY.

BRITISH AVIATORS WROUGHT DESTRUCTION.

London, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

We bombed many targets, including dumps at Armentieres and Mericourt, the railway stations of Rosieres and Bruy, and the docks of Bruges and Ostend.

We brought down nine aeroplanes. Seven British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped eight tons of bombs on the Mons-Valenciennes Railway, also six tons on the Courtrai, Seclin and Lille railways.

Two aeroplanes did not return.

London, July 20.

The Air Ministry reports:—

On the night of the 18th we bombed the Benz works at Mannheim, where a fire broke out, the railway station at Seidelburg, the blast furnaces of Burbach and Wedgessen and also an aerodrome. Two trains were hit by bombs, brought to a standstill and machine-gunned.

We attacked a powder factory at Oberndorf on the 19th. Bombs were observed on the buildings. All our machines returned.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

CARRYING UNFIT AUSTRALIANS.

NO CASUALTIES.

London, July 19.

The Admiralty states:—
The transport *Banana*, bound for Australia with unfit Australians, was torpedoed and sunk on July 15th. There were no casualties.

BRITISH SLOOP TORPEDOED.

A British sloop was torpedoed and sunk on July 15th. No officers were saved and only twelve of the crew.

NAVAL AERIAL CONFLICT.

ENEMY DESTROYER BOMBED.

London, July 18.

The Admiralty states:—
Between July 11th to 17th Air Force units, co-operating with the Navy, bombed and machine-gunned enemy destroyers off the Flanders coast directly hitting a destroyer. On one of these occasions five enemy seaplanes approached but immediately withdrew.

Enemy aircraft was active and attacked our bombers.

We destroyed three aeroplanes and drove down four. Two British machines are missing and two crashed after collision.

Our bombers hindered enemy attempts to save the destroyer recently sunk off Zeebrugge.

POLA BOMBED BY ITALIANS.

London, July 18.

An Italian official message states:—
On the night of the 16-17th Italian Naval airships and aeroplanes dropped 8,000 kilograms of bombs on military works and the maritime fortress of Pola.

Naval aircraft re-bombed Pola on the morning of the 17th, on both occasions with visible good effect. They also bombed successfully hangars in the Isle of Laga, in the middle of the Adriatic.

All our machines safely returned.

MILITARY WORKS AT CATTARO AND ANTIVARS STRAPPED.

London, July 19.

An Italian Naval communiqué states:—
A large squadron of Italian seaplanes bombed military works and ships at Antivars, seriously damaging them.

The British air squadron effectively bombed military works at Cattaro.

BRITISH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

London, July 19.

The Press Bureau states:—
Sir Worthington Evans (Unionist M.P. for Colchester) has been appointed to succeed Lord Robert Cecil as Minister of Blockade.

Lord Robert Cecil is appointed Assistant Foreign Secretary.

Major General Seely is appointed Parliamentary Secretary and to act as Deputy Minister of Munitions.

The Hon. Waldorf Astor (Unionist M.P. for Plymouth) is appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry.

Owing to the increasing burdens of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour has expressed a wish that Lord Robert Cecil should take a larger and more responsible part in the work of the Foreign Office.

HONOUR FOR AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

London, July 20.

The Press Bureau announces the following awards to American Naval Officers:—

G. C. M. C.

Vice-Admiral Sims.

K. C. B.

Rear-Admiral Rodman.

K. C. M. C.

Rear-Admiral Strauss.

